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OYSTON COLLEGE

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL
VIA SUZ.

The English mail per Orient Company's steamer John Elder was delivered in Sydney on Saturday morning. Our files of papers and correspondence are to the 10th June.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The papers by this mail will give you full details of the dastardly outrage perpetrated last Friday night by the so-called friends of Irish freedom. I need not, therefore, dwell upon this subject to any extent. It is, however, necessary to say that a feeling of intense indignation prevails against the wretches who planned and carried out this cowardly deed, the more especially as the only offenders by this latest attack on behalf of a "down-trodden and oppressed nationality" have been a constable, one or two cabmen, and some half-dozen or so innocent kitchenmaids. O'Donovan Rossa of course claims all the credit of these fresh manifestations of activity on the part of the dynamite fund, and in a number of his papers, the United Irishman, which has just come to hand, gives a list of subscriptions from various enemies of England towards the "dynamite fund." Many of the subscribers read letters with their contributions with injury to their noses to "give Old Johnny more dynamite and more bullets." A certain Mr. Henry expresses a desire to let "London or Dublin take to pieces," while Mr. Pat Maher expresses five dollars for "some medicine for Gladstone." It would be interesting to know whether these gentlemen regard the blowing-up of a vessel at Scotland Yard as an act of terrorism, or whether they regard "London or Dublin take to pieces," or whether the proper way in which to administer "medicine" to Gladstone is to throw a charge of dynamite into the area of a West End club and frighten a few kitchenmaids into hysteria. Public indignation here is reaching such a pitch at the repetition of these cowardly outrages, which are attended with injury to none but innocent hard-working people, that if by chance any dynamite should be caught red-handed in his work the mob would tear him limb from limb. It may seem a little harsh, but one is almost inclined to wish that something of the sort would happen, for the summary application of Lynch law would have a more salutary effect upon the conduct of the nation than any other punishment for life. It is almost to be regretted that the people who seek ever to carry out this work are actuated by patriotic motives. They are simply hired to undertake what their leaders desire to do, and as little as possible for their money, and to which they are bound by no moral or political ties as they can. His motto was not to find a single dynamite possessed of the courage of the burglar who shorts the policeman about to arrest him, or the householder who is defending his own property. The "patrons" simply throw down a packet of dynamite in some dark or unfrequented place, and then scurry off as fast as their legs will carry them.

It is understood that the Government will shortly offer a reward for the discovery of the microdots, and £5000 has been mentioned as the sum. The offer of £2000 reward last spring did not lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the attack on the office of the Local Government Board, and it is now an absolute necessity in the present instance. It is, however, doubtful whether it will be attended with any result. We learn that the dynamite left England on the evening of the outrage, and are now safe on French soil; but there our knowledge ends. The fact of them having taken refuge in France, and of the Irish National Alliance in Paris, is strongly confirmed by the story told to some time ago by the correspondent of the Standard, that a society had been formed in Paris which would shortly take up very important enterprises against this country.

Nothing has as yet occurred in any way to dissipate the belief, or as for a political party to be trusted, an impression is springing up that when the Ministerial statement on the Egyptian Conference, which must come, is made, it will be found that the Government have not agreed to the proposals which the *Pail Mail* Gazette so loudly accused them of humbly accepting at the dictation of Mr. Ferry, and that they have not agreed to the Cabinet's own proposal to limit their occupation of Egypt to the carrying out of the point against the Grand Old Man. There is a general disposition to believe that Ministers as a body are fully alive to the feeling of their friends in this matter; and it is unquestionable that the feeling, not only of Liberals as distinct from Radicals, but also of many of the Radicals themselves, is strongly against any attempt on the part of France or of Europe to interfere in our position in Egypt. Englishmen are determined to have a free hand in regard to political matters in Egypt as we have had in regard to our military occupation of that country. Anything short of this will necessarily bring the Gladstone Cabinet into serious trouble.

In spite, however, of the comparatively favourable turn which public opinion has taken in regard to Ministerial intentions since I last wrote, it cannot be denied that the forthcoming Ministerial statement will be a crisis in the fortunes of the Gladstone Cabinet. The Tory party are counting upon a very serious defeat in the Liberal ranks if the Government make an impression in the House of Commons which has been created with respect to their Egyptian policy, particularly as to the supposed arrangement with France. The more sanguine of them even go to the length of asserting that the downfall of Mr. Gladstone is on the carpet.

The opinion prevalent here that our agents in Cairo have been completely outwitted by the French, and that Sir Evelyn Baring, from whom so much was hoped, has from the first been skilfully manipulated by the nimble-witted M. Camille Barrère & Co. The *Times* Cairo correspondent, who seemed at one time to have fallen under the spell of that gentleman, and who has for months past been singing his praises, and his praises by day, has now been compelled to admit that the estate diplomat from the Quai d'Orsay has been one too many for all our agents put together. Mr. Nubar, and Zebeyr appear to have formed a ring round them which has completely paralysed all their efforts for weeks, if not for months past. It is unfortunate for Sir Evelyn Baring, that he has been misled in much as much as a diplomat as a free financial authority, should have had to deal rather with delicate matters of State than finance, which latter is his strong point. Although at the present moment it would be premature to say anything definite, yet there is a strong opinion growing up in regard to Egyptian affairs, new men will be absolutely necessary, men who will be able to cut the wings of such active intriguers as M. Camille Barrère and his friends.

It is impossible to prophesize with anything like certainty what the next phase in the Egyptian kaleidoscope will be; but Sir Evelyn Baring seems to be in a position to be primarily removed, and his French intrigues that, according to present appearances, the overthrow of his Ministry would seem to be only a question of time. In such an event the want of native statesmen who would be able and willing to dance to the English piping is likely to be strongly felt. Indeed, it is in the present position of the affairs that such a contingency is so much to be feared, and that it is primarily upon the state of affairs that such a contingency is so much to be feared, and that it is primarily upon the state of affairs that such a contingency is so much to be feared.

You will have been informed of the discharge from custody of Mr. Hugh Shortland, who was suspected of the murder of his wife. Public opinion is, on the whole, rather inclined to sympathize with the gentleman as having been hastily and unjustly accused. Of course the way in which Mrs. Shortland met with her death will remain a mystery, but the theory which obtains most favour here is that the deceased lady was accompanying him, and that the deceased lady was accompanying him, and that the deceased lady was accompanying him.

had been misled that they searched the grounds, and found her body in the pond. The most suspicious circumstance attaching to Mr. Shortland was that he should have stated that he was going to Australia, and then not have gone, but have hidden himself in a Plymouth, and written a letter to his wife purporting to come from Bristol. He may have had very good private reasons for adopting this course. If, however, as soon as he heard of his wife's death, he had come forward and disclosed himself, he would, doubtless, have escaped the painful predicament in which he has been placed.

We are in daily expectation of the decision of the Superior Court upon the appeal in the Baccarat case, the arguments for and against which were conducted some days ago. Whether or not the gambling fraternity secure a success in this point, they have managed to come out of the struggle with the law in other respects rather better than from one position to another by a long series of decisions which practically made the word "place" in the Betting House Act mean any method of attracting backers, they now seem to have recovered all their lost ground. The Betting House Act, indeed, seems to be proved a failure, and during the Baccarat trial, which closed last week it was noticed that better men were assembled in greater numbers upon the dunes, and more openly than has been known to be the case for years past. Amongst the lower classes, too, betting seems to be more rife than ever. Many look-alikes "work" certain districts just like commercial travellers, and in the large towns and cities the men go about with their hot potatoes and permissible tricks not infrequently add bookmaking to their ordinary avocations, and even have their own circle of clients. While upon this topic I may be permitted to call your attention to the comic incident which took place last week as having happened to Lord Rosebery. That nobleman, who is now in the country, spent one day last week a crowd of working men assembled round the door of the railway carriage to see him off. Just as the train was about to start a head was thrust in at the window, with the remark, "Say, Master Rosebery, can you tell us what'll win the Derby?"

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AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

As the Birmingham match terminated so early, the Australians were left with two days. The authorities at Birmingham tried to arrange a cricket match, but the Australians were not in the mood for it. The men travelled to London by the 2 o'clock train on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 27, and of course went to the Tavistock Hotel. On Wednesday some of them went down to the Derby and witnessed the new historical duel between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone. The following day, May 29, commenced at Lord's the sixth match of the tour.

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choice decided to take first innings. The wicket though not absolutely perfect was very fast, and to good order for running. Lord Harris captained the English side, and went in first with W. G. Grace, the bowling being entrusted to Northcott and Blythe. It was quite evident that Grace's injured finger would hamper him. He came away very readily, and the last ball being a full toss, he was out. The first innings of the Australians was a very successful one. The total reached 88, and then, to the delight of the cricketers, Grace was cleverly caught by Northcott. Read joined Harris, and at the end of 50 minutes' play the score had risen to 100. Without having in any way mastered the bowling, both batsmen were playing well, so that at 22 Murdoch determined on a change of partners in place of Blythe. The chief feature of this remarkable accident happened to Northcott. Read drove a ball in a very hard, and the famous bowler closed at five minutes to 6 for 20. The last four wickets added 164. Scott took up his bat for 82, distinctly the best innings that has yet been played for the English side. He hit the ball with the regular cut of the game, he showed the power that he has command, just quietly rolling the ball into the hands of the batsmen, and the long partnership was a success. Murdoch, however, and I am sure it was heartily regretted by every one on the ground.

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was surprised at the excellence of his cricket. He played a good first innings, and proved a worthy partner to Scott, who was thoroughly well set. Between them the pair established a considerable partnership, and the English side, being, and altogether altered the appearance of the game. Various changes were tried, but no lower down the list of batsmen than Murdoch. Two hundred were up at 5 o'clock, and thirty-five minutes later the total had reached 120. There had been scarcely any duck, the hitting of both men being clean and resource. At last, with the score at 265, Palmer was caught at point, and the long partnership came to an end. Since the fall of the seventh wicket no fewer than 16 runs had been made. Palmer was warmly cheered, as he well deserved to be. The chief feature of his excellent innings of 44 were four 4's, a 3, and eight 2's. He again ran himself out, and the English side closed at five minutes to 6 for 20. The last four wickets added 164. Scott took up his bat for 82, distinctly the best innings that has yet been played for the English side. He hit the ball with the regular cut of the game, he showed the power that he has command, just quietly rolling the ball into the hands of the batsmen, and the long partnership was a success. Murdoch, however, and I am sure it was heartily regretted by every one on the ground.

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knowledge with a nice discrimination in the subject. No man knew a good dinner from a bad one better than Mr. Sala, and he has all the mysteries of the culinary art at his fingers' ends. His long residence in and intimate acquaintance with Paris, that paradise of good living, have long since given him a deep insight into all the mysteries of the culinary art. As to the show, he has seen them all. Not a sight or ceremony can well have come off these last 30 years without his being present, whether in this country or abroad. Mr. Sala will be found most interesting, if possible, in private than in public life. He is a first rate conversationalist, a ready after-dinner speaker, and a most delightful companion.

AGRIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

A farmer named John Creed, living near Mill-street, County Cork, was shot dead on Sunday night, June 7, by a party which attacked his house. Two other persons who were in the dwelling at the time were wounded. The murder is of an agrarian character, having its origin, it is alleged, in a difference of opinion as to the right of the Keshmarragh. About 8 o'clock on Saturday night two men, armed and disguised, entered the house of James Creed, of Coon, near Castleisland, by the back door. At the same time another man appeared at the front door, and was admitted by the first two. Creed and his wife were sitting by the kitchen fire. Mrs. Creed gave the child to her husband, and the three men proceeded to let the house into the hands of the agrarian party, with having retired out of the house, and having retired out of the house, and having retired out of the house.

TICHOHORE DEMONSTRATION.

The triennial demonstration in favour of the Tichonore was held in Hyde Park on June 2. There were a large attendance, drawn from all parts of the Kingdom, coming from Nottingham, Sheffield, Rochester, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places. A large number of the demonstrators were accompanied by the Tichonore Association. The Tichonore Association is a body of about 17 years of age. The demonstrators, who were accompanied by the Tichonore Association, were accompanied by the Tichonore Association. The demonstrators, who were accompanied by the Tichonore Association, were accompanied by the Tichonore Association.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible railway accident, resulting in the loss of four lives and injuries to more than 20 persons, occurred on June 3 on the Salisbury and Wilton branch of the Great Western Railway. The train, which was carrying a large number of passengers, was derailed by a falling railway carriage. The train, which was carrying a large number of passengers, was derailed by a falling railway carriage. The train, which was carrying a large number of passengers, was derailed by a falling railway carriage.

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in the flames, which ultimately destroyed the entire building. Amongst other objects of interest exhibited was a large collection of pictures, which were likewise burned. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one.

ALARMING FIRE AT A FEVER AND SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

On May 31, at about 2 o'clock a.m., a fire, which first caused considerable alarm for the safety of the patients, occurred at the North-Western Hospital for the Fever and Smallpox, situated on Grand Boulevard, Havre. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one. The fire was a very serious one, and it is believed that the loss of the building will be a great one.

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THOMAS WEBB AND SONS

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a choice selection
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Address,
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TO GROWERS OF FINE WOOL FROM
KEEPS, AND OTHERS.

In order to meet the objections raised by the Chambers of Commerce in London and Birmingham, and other parts of Great Britain, as to the packing of wools in lead wrappings, we have this year used our own wrappings treated by a new process, both inside and out, and are now able to offer to you, dear Sir, the most perfect and safe trusts ever put in the hands of a grower. Every bale is marked with a registered mark in green glass, and contains no insects or vermin. Application to
MONTFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
No. 6, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

The following is an extract from the commercial address of the Board of the 14th June 1907:

"We quote at a considerable advance on Montefiore's wools, which are genuine clean, and have been subjected to the same processes as those of German subscribers to which objection was lately taken by some of our countrymen and German manufacturers. It is gratifying to notice that none of our competitors has been able to produce such damage-free and staple product."

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Look for the name.
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OF STOCK ARE INVENTORY, AND TIMING; but the latter is to hand down the stock as an ordinary record of the stock, being supplemented by two very useful appendices. One of these is a return of the several holdings in the colony, together with the acreage and the number of horses, cattle, and sheep thereon at the close of last year. It is not a complete return, but for a first attempt at bringing together a mass of useful information it is creditable, and doubtless fairly accurate. It is even in its incomplete form a useful pastoral directory. The districts are arranged alphabetically, and the names of the lessees or owners of each station of selection appear. The second appendix is for the stock. The stock was collected by the sale of private sessions and the stock inspectors. In the case of the return in question the inspectors were called upon to perform a kind of service, and to ask stock owners for a class of information which was not taken

furnished. For many years it was considered necessary for the State to pry into the affairs of pastoralists. The only taxation was a few shillings per thousand levied on sheep, so that the Department of the CHIEF INCHMAN or STOCK and its staff of scab-inspectors might be supported without drawing upon the general fund; but the Government has since such a tax on sheep, horses, cattle, and dogs, and the presence of rabbits, having caused the expenditure of large sums, cattle, horses, and sheep were rendered subject to a rate of a much per head. Unstocked lands, too, are subject to a tax. The noxious animals must be destroyed, or the pastures may, like many tracts of land in New Zealand, become so infested as to be worthless to the grazier. Such being the case it is essential that correct information regarding nearly all kinds of stock and all kinds of holdings, should be obtained each year by officers appointed by

the State. By this means at least a portion of the returns of the live stock of the country will be forthcoming. It is to be hoped that the statistics hereafter to be furnished to the State will be of great use to the Government. The police have collected the returns, but the stockowners and farmers were not in any way bound to give correct information. The bad effect of this system is very clearly shown in the last statement in hand. The REGISTER-GENERAL'S return of the live stock in the colony is wrong to the extent of no less than about three and a half millions of sheep. For many years the returns of the same kind of official have been below the actual numbers under the same head. When collected under the same system the error to the extent of 10 per cent of the material which forms the chief industry of the colony, it is only reasonable to assume that the returns are not correct in other details. It is probable that the agricultural statistics and live stock returns of several years, although

they have formed bases for legislative action and commercial enterprise, have been to a very great extent misleading. This is not a pleasing reflection. The fault is one which should not be perpetuated. The affairs of this colony are sufficiently important to warrant the establishment of a statistical department with a qualified statistic at its head, who will be more conducive to prosperity than a statistician than a mass of figures compiled from incorrect returns.

A correct return of the holdings of the colony with the stock thereon, will be more than ordinarily serviceable in the time coming. In a few months probably a new land law will be in force. Land boards will be appointed whose duty it will be to fix the rentals of pastoral lands. In the interests of all parties concerned it will be well that the members of such boards shall have more than ordinary statements or reports to guide them.

An accurate record, say of five years' experience under the new law, such as a statistic or the head of the stock department, should be in a position to furnish, would be worth much more than it could cost under economical management. It may be said that at present very few persons have formed definite opinions regarding the carrying capabilities of the pastoral lands of the colony. Speeches made recently in the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly suggest

this view. The relations between landlord and tenant have not been satisfactory, mainly because the former has not been sufficiently well informed to form correct opinions regarding the actual worth of the land to the latter. The appendix to the report of the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK, although as before explained incomplete, affords some useful information in this respect.

It is pleasing to notice that according to the return there are many parts of this colony which will keep one sheep to the acre. There are mentioned places where a few years ago were classed as one sheep to five acres of land which are now maintaining the reputation of being five times more valuable. Of course such places have been improved, but the amounts expended upon them have not been more than a lease would disburse under a lease of reasonable duration. It is in the outside districts, where but small areas of land have been alienated, that the carrying capacity of the run is but small, carrying five years should bring about important changes. Tanks, wells, irrigating plants, and cultivated areas may render some of the districts which are now unreliable, fields for the greater almost drought-proof.

The report of the CHIEF INSPECTOR, being a precis of information obtained in January, does not contain any reference to the losses caused by the late drought, but under the head "lambling," the INSPECTOR says:—"With the exception of four districts the lambling was very low, the reasons being given—Previous bad season, drought, and starvation." This is an ominous note, for the lambling referred to took place between June and September of last year. During that period there was little rain, and in many districts the drought extended from June of 1883 to the corresponding month of this year. Another disheartening feature of the report is that in the return of sheep in districts made at the end of December the greatest number are those which have since received least rain, and in nearly every instance where the return of sheep is of seven figures a drought mark may be placed. Of the million and a half of sheep which were in the Walgett district on the 31st of December, 1883, how many are left? The next report of the CHIEF INSPECTOR should afford a reply to this question, and by the information which it contains it should be possible to accurately determine what are the actual effects of droughts.

The COLONIAL TREASURER does well to look closely into the views which have been laid before him by those who are interested in the colonial wine trade. The merchants and the vignerons naturally look at the provisions of the Licensing Act from their own standpoint; but the Government, while not forgetting the growers and the traders, have also to remember the public. The former contend that there is something wrong in the Act, and they would like the Government to decide an immediate remedy. It cannot, it is said, have been the intention of the Legislature to impose some of the conditions on which colonial wine is now sold; and since Parliament cannot have contemplated the wrong of which complaint is made, Parliament should be allowed to furnish redress. But it is by no means clear that in regard to the colonial wine trade the Government has gone beyond the Act, or that many of the provisions of the Act are unreasonable. The Act provides that the wine-grower shall sell quantities of not less than two gallons of his own produce, and it draws no distinction between wholesale dealers in colonial wine and other wholesale dealers. For the wholesale trader there is a common license-fee of £30. The wine-grower can sell his own produce without a license, but the authorities will not allow him to sell the produce of other growers on this condition. If the wine-grower as a trader as well as a grower he has to pay a license-fee like other people. While the vignerons may sell as much more than two gallons of their own wine as they please, they cannot sell less than two gallons. In this respect their position is exactly that of the merchant. The deputation that waited upon Mr. Dims the other day protested that there was a hardship all round. It was an unjust thing that a fee of £30 should be required from the merchant, and that the restrictions now made should be imposed upon the grower. The grower, it is held, should be permitted to sell more or less than two gallons, and one grower should be at liberty to sell the produce of other growers on the terms on which he sells his own produce. The proposals formulated by the deputation were:—1. That those who buy from us by wholesale be permitted to sell, also by wholesale, without restriction. 2. That wine-growers may be allowed to sell without restriction any quantity, not to be consumed on the premises.

It seems to be the opinion of some of those who are interested in the colonial wine question that the wholesale trader might be reasonably asked to pay a fee of £5, but the general opinion, it appears, is that he ought to be permitted to sell without any restriction whatever. It will be generally admitted that the fee of £30 is excessive. The ordinary colonial wine license costs £3, while a publican's license costs £30. It does not seem reasonable that so great a difference should be made between the retail sellers of colonial wine and those of ordinary wine and spirits, and that there should be no difference between the wholesale sellers. In practice the difference between the latter may not amount to very much, since many of the wholesale vendors of imported wines are the wholesale vendors of colonial wines. Still a distinction between the two branches of the trade might have been made, and if the Act is again amended it might be very fairly made. Beyond this, however, the growers and the traders do not seem to have much to complain of, even if there is any ground for complaint whatever. It may be doubted whether they suffer very much from the £30 license. Mr. Dims remarked that the license fell upon the merchant rather than upon the grower, but it may be submitted that the burden of it falls upon the consumer rather than upon either. The TREASURER, however, was quite right, also, in reminding the deputation that while the consumer of imported wine pays a duty of 6s. a gallon, the consumer of colonial wine pays no duty whatever. Whether in making this distinction the intention of the Legislature was to protect the home-made article or not, its effect is to afford it a very substantial protection, and one which at no distant date may have to be at least partially withdrawn.

Against the wholesale trader, the law now gives a very material advantage to the grower. The latter is allowed to compete with the former, and on terms the reverse of which many in many instances amount to a monopoly.

It may be doubted whether the Government will see the necessity of making special efforts to enable the grower to compete with the retailer as with the wholesale dealer, or the large grower to sell the wine of the small grower on the conditions on which he sells his own. There can be no urgent reason for amending the law with a view of allowing vignerons to go into the single-bottle business. That is a branch of the trade that may be very well left to those who take out wine licenses. It must be remembered that the exemption with which the colonial wine trade has been favoured is intended for the benefit of the producer rather than for that of the trader, and to the extent that the wine-grower deals in the produce of other vineyards he ceases to be a grower, and becomes a trader. According to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the meaning of the law is that although the grower may sell his own wine, as a grower he may not sell the wine of his neighbour. There can be little doubt that this is the law, and it will be for Parliament to say whether it ought to be so or not. Whatever decision may be arrived at on this point, it must be remembered that the aim of the indulgence that has been extended to wine-growers has been the fostering of an industry rather than the establishment of a trade. It is not necessary to dispute that the wine industry is one to be encouraged. It may be quite true, as was stated by some members of the deputation, that the drinking of wine is conducive to health, and that where wine is cheap the people are sober. All that may be admitted. The experience of the past, however, has shown that it is quite as necessary to impose restrictions on the traffic in colonial wine as it is to impose them on any other branch of the drink traffic. In a small phial of colonial sherry which Mr. Dims showed the deputation there was, he said, no less than 48 per cent. of proof spirit. The TREASURER need hardly have added that there is a great deal of colonial wine of that kind in the city. The result of the traffic that is carried on under the Colonial Wine Act of 1862 was not only a great deal of drunkenness but also a large amount of general demoralisation. The demoralisation was not the necessary result of the Act, but it ought to be remembered when a demand is made for the removal of restrictions.

A correspondent in Friday's issue objected to what is known as the Free Public Library Resumption, and on grounds that are well worthy of a careful consideration. It is both arbitrary and unnecessary, says our correspondent—"arbitrary, because it forcibly takes away from the owner and occupier, without the chance of appeal, a private and highly-prized house; unnecessary, because the present building can at best be regarded only as a makeshift." Resumption of private holdings for public use must usually be arbitrary, requiring a sacrifice of the individual to the general good, and should never be made therefore upon a lesser plea than that of necessity. The question invariably to be put in such cases is, Does necessity, absolute necessity, demand resumption? It is easy enough to understand the absolute necessity for the resumption of the house for the books; and if a portion of the present building is occupied by the librarian as a dwelling-house, it is clear that by his removal some additional accommodation can be afforded; but it is difficult to see that, in the resumption of the house, there are such peculiarities in the duties of a librarian as to necessitate his residence on the premises. We could understand the resumption if the Bent-street corner were fixed upon as the ultimate site of the Public Library, but it is generally supposed that some day a new building will be raised in another part of the city, and that the present site is a temporary affair, that it is in its last years, and will soon be in its last days. How then, if such suppositions are correct, can it be advisable or justifiable to make a most costly resumption for the purpose of affording temporary accommodation in a locality where very shortly it will not be required? There is every reason why the Government should deal liberally with the present librarian; it is barest justice to make him a good allowance for the loss of his old quarters, but it does seem like an ill-considered act at the public cost to turn one man out of his quarters, and to make room for another; and it is all that will be effected by the Macquarie-street resumption. This is the point to be grasped, the point which it may in clarity be hoped the MINISTER has missed—quarters for the librarian, not quarters for the books, and all the country within a radius of five miles available.

Sir WILLIAM JERVIS as general superintendent of the defence works of the colonies has recently made an inspection of some portion of our harbour fortifications, and has called upon Colonel ROBERTS to furnish him with full reports of all proposed works in connection with increased armaments. Sir William Jervis did not follow the familiar method of expressing himself in terms of unqualified approval, but has put in a strong protest that (may we venture to interpolate, "had as it is") the Permanent Force should not be disbanded. What led to this protest? Had there been proposal to disband the force, an idea set afloat that we might give up the attempt to make or keep soldiers in Sydney, and hire a regiment or two from England? If so, the notion may be quashed at once. Sir WILLIAM JERVIS says plainly enough, what every military officer ought to have known, "There is no likelihood of the Imperial Government granting any artillery force for colonial defence." And his EXCELLENCY might just as well have gone on to the reason which is, because the British Artillery Force is far too valuable to be trusted anywhere without adequate support, and because there would be nothing approximating adequate support afforded by the army of New South Wales. The conclusion of the matter is, we must provide our own batteries, and we must man them. We have attempted to do this for a long time past, and we have failed so ignominiously that the question has been asked, "What would be the result of an appeal to England?" Something of this sort seems implied by the statement made, and if it has been so we may thank Sir WILLIAM JERVIS most heartily for quashing it at once. The Permanent Force cannot be disbanded. If the system under which it is formed and worked is unsatisfactory to the conditions of the country, quash the system; if the officers in whose hands the working of the system is placed are incompetent, discharge the officers; if there has been an unreasonable and unnecessary parsimony in the working of the force, start afresh and on more liberal lines; if any amount of raw material available for the forming and maintaining of an efficient force, all that is required is heads sufficiently competent and adaptive to manage it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CHINA has had another ultimatum sent her by France, and is allowed eight days to determine whether she will pay £10,000,000 sterling by way of indemnity for the recent outrage in Tonquin, or allow France to help herself to some important piece of Chinese territory. Regarding the English Franchise Bill, it would seem that Mr. Gladstone has been attempting something like a compromise, in the sense of promising a measure for the redistribution of seats, if the House of Lords agree to the Representation of the People Bill. Certain alleged private overtures from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Cairns on the matter, provoked a stormy scene in

both Houses of the Imperial Legislature. The cholera epidemic at Marseilles is increasing in virulence, and now the deaths from the fatal miasma average 50 per day. The treasury of the Governor of Dongola receives fresh profit from day to day.

Two first of the three test matches arranged to be played between the Australian Eleven and the pick of the English team, commenced on Friday at Old Trafford cricket ground, Manchester. The weather was showery, and the turf very heavy owing to the down-pour of rain on the previous day. Winning the toss, the home team went to the wickets; but owing to the fine bowling of Boyle and Scott, they were not able to get a run. The Australians batted better than their opponents on the wet turf, and going to the wickets on Saturday they scored 182 runs. The match resulted in a drawn game. The attendance is described as being enormous.

The English mail per Orient Company's steamer John Elder reached Sydney on Saturday morning in time for the early delivery. The vessel weekly leaves for London on Friday at 6 a.m., and extracts from the London papers to the same date, will be found in another column.

Some voluminous papers have recently been published, by order of the Legislative Assembly, relative to the dispute between Messrs. W. Blackman and E. H. Stobo, of the Lands Department, in connection with the purchase of the land known as the "Blackman's Block," in Glen Innes. It may be remembered that the dispute was referred to at considerable length in the Legislative Assembly during the debate upon the Estimates, and the facts were then fully stated that the papers now published are very little additional light upon the matter. The dispute arose from the fact that Mr. Stobo, who was then acting as private secretary, sent up the papers in Mr. Blackman's case, and marked them "May pass," upon the strength of which Sir Henry Parkes endorsed the papers with the word "Approved," and the certificate was issued to the person who had obtained from Mr. Stobo a transfer of the selection and who was supposed to have fulfilled all the conditions. Exceptions were subsequently taken by another party to the validity of the selection, on the ground that Stobo was merely the dummy of the person to whom the selection was subsequently transferred. The whole case is now under the consideration of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Our London correspondent writes on June 6:—

"Some months ago I strongly urged the desirability of those engaged in the Australian frozen meat trade organising an administration on this side for dealing with the frozen mutton on its arrival, and not leaving it to the charge of agents and the extravagant expense of the latter."

Freder has taken up this subject with great earnestness. Some of the English papers have published letters from him, and, as a result, a few men have interested in Australia have rallied round him. At this moment they are endeavouring to organise a frozen meat warehouse on this side, which will act as a clearing house for the goods which they tender to the Australian grower. The scheme has not yet reached maturity, but in the hands of a man like Mr. Simon Fraser we may expect that something will come of it."

In the obituary column of the summary for the English mail of our issue of last Wednesday, there appeared a short notice of the late Mr. James Macquarie, who was well known in Sydney—Mr. Daniel Williams, whose history is another instance of men of ability, integrity, and industry realising in Australia, in a comparatively short number of years, large fortunes as the reward of their enterprise. Mr. Williams arrived in Victoria in 1851, when he commenced a business as a contractor, and carried out many contracts of a public and private nature. In 1853-4 he built Goldsbrough's wool stores in Queen-street, Melbourne; Brighton Church, 1856-7; and at Collingwood, 1858; and at Melbourne, 1860, and at the same time, 1860, in New South Wales, he built the Collingwood Iron Works at Lithgow. In Queensland he built a large section of the Government railways, Townsville to Warwick. Subsequently engaging in quarrying pursuits he held large interests in seven extensive quarries in that colony, the aggregate of his property in a long career of enterprise amounted to a sum of £500,000. Mr. Williams was for many years a widower. He died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 58, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to his only daughter. As a contractor, Mr. Williams was greatly esteemed by all who had transactions with him. As a colonist, his desire to encourage local industry, and his association with and courteous manner will long be remembered by those who knew him best. Mr. Williams was associated for the last nine years with Mr. Murray, of the Sydney Paper Works at Liverpool.

Mr. H. WILKINSON, J.P., visiting magistrate of Lord Howe Island, arrived on Friday at Sydney, and is accompanied by a small party of his family. Mr. Wilkinson found nothing among the inhabitants which required his services as a magistrate. Everything with regard to the people was in order, and the vegetation of the island had a very luxuriant appearance.

On Saturday afternoon the Town Hall vestibule was thronged by people invited to the private view of the fifth annual exhibition held by the Art Society of New South Wales. The pictures shown were more numerous and, generally speaking, far better in quality than those shown at any previous exhibition; but the Art Union was not so successful as it was last year, although the number of persons who arrived at the exhibition was of itself worth the subscription. Artists and sculptors, connoisseurs, politicians, and leaders of fashion crowded the vestibule, and two very interesting speeches, which will be found fully reported in another place, were made by Mr. Combes, C.M.G., M.L.A., President of the Art Society, and by the Hon. W. J. Fisher, Minister for Public Instruction. On and after to-morrow the exhibition will be open to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. and from 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. The result of the drawing for the Art Union is advertised elsewhere.

We are indebted to Mr. James Powell, Collector of Customs, for a copy of a return showing the number of persons who arrived at the exhibition, and departed from New South Wales from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1884. Arrived:—Adults: Male—April, 8697; May, 8181; June, 8193; Total, 10,771. Female—April, 1557; May, 1804; June, 1189; Total, 4550. Children: Male—April, 502; May, 554; June, 561; Total, 1617. Female—April, 471; May, 507; June, 522; Total, 1500. Children: April, 216; May, 228; June, 148; Total, 592. Total adults—April, 6419; May, 6282; June, 6123; Total, 17,804. Departed:—Adults: Male—April, 2464; May, 2210; June, 1980; Total, 6654. Female—April, 926; May, 890; June, 729; Total, 2545. Children: Male—April, 809; May, 126; June, 157; Total, 1192. Female—April, 129; May, 118; June, 130; Total, 377. Children: April, 115; May, 118; June, 130; Total, 363. Total adults—April, 8988; May, 8531; June, 8104; Total, 10,474. Total arrivals, 17,804; total departures, 14,074. Increase of arrivals over departures, 3730.

The sale of steel sheets will be resumed this morning. Messrs. Mort and Co. have a large catalogue to deal with, and the work of the day will commence at an early hour. To-morrow Messrs. Ryan, Hammond, and Denkin will sell sheep from the well-known Talgai and Haddington Hill flocks. Particulars of these, with other information, will be found in another column.

The City of Grafton (A.C.) arrived yesterday afternoon from Grafton, after a very long run to and from that port, with 34 head of cattle, 180 quarters beef, and a large general cargo. The cattle, which were landed at Gable Island, were as fresh as when taken on board, and in splendid condition. The cargo was landed by the same steamer, and was in equally good order.

In connection with the Board of Technical Education, on Wednesday evening, Mr. S. Herbert Cox, F.O.S., F.G.S., instructor in geology, mineralogy, and mining at the Sydney Technical College, delivered a

lecture in the college hall, Pitt-street, on the early history of the earth. The lecturer stated that in most sciences theories generally proceeded from exact observation, and showed that geology was not an exception to this. He alluded to the crude theories which had been promulgated of the formation of the earth in days gone by, and then gave a description of the nebular hypothesis, as enunciated by Laplace and Kant. He next showed that the present form of the earth favoured the theory that it was at one time in a molten condition, and adduced various proofs to show that the interior is still at a very high temperature. The most notable reasons mentioned in support of this, were the existence of volcanoes at various places on the face of the earth and the constant and steady increase of temperature as we descend in mine below the surface. He stated that a few years ago it was generally believed that the centre of the earth was still in a fluid condition, but showed that this was unreasonable to suppose that such is really the case, since, if the earth were composed of a rigid shell surrounding a fluid interior, a vacuum would necessarily be formed in the void of the earth's crust, and so, with traction from the earth's crust, and the attraction of the sun, moon, and planets, this crust would of necessity behave as an elastic body to a certain extent, after which fractures on a most gigantic scale would ensue, which would render living on the surface of such an earth more perilous than sitting on a powder barrel to which a lighted fuse was attached. On Tuesday next Mr. Cox is to lecture on "Denudation," or the results which have been brought about by the action of water on the surface of our planet.

A preliminary meeting of representatives from several Sydney and suburban mutual improvement associations was held on Thursday night at the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street. The meeting was called by advertisement, and the object was to consider the desirability of establishing a literary association and debating club union. Mr. Byrne was voted to the chair, and Mr. Henry Dale was appointed secretary pro tem. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed affirming the desirability of establishing a union, and a committee was appointed to draw up a draft constitution. The chairman (Mr. Byrne) was accorded a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday, 24th instant, when it is expected the draft constitution will be submitted for discussion.

At a banquet given in the School of Arts, St. Leonard's, on Saturday night, the occasion being the laying of the foundation-stone of a Masonic lodge, reference was made by several speakers to the necessity for a bridge between Sydney and North Shore. It fell to the lot of the Hon. G. R. Dibbs, Colonial Treasurer, who is Acting Minister for Works, to respond to a toast, in doing so, the gentleman included in his remarks these words:—"Something has been said about a bridge to North Shore. That is a political question upon which I should like to say a good deal. With regard to that bridge I regret, by reason of circumstances which you will all agree, compelled me to double labour by filling the office of Minister for Works, in doing so, the gentleman included in his remarks these words:—"Something has been said about a bridge to North Shore. That is a political question upon which I should like to say a good deal. 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<http://nla.gov.au/nla.net>

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SURGICAL APPLIANCES and ACCESSORIES for the SICK ROOM and NURSERY.—The ENORMOUS IN-

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George-street.
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attended.
cheap Outfit,
218, L. Coast.
Bon, general
and second-hand
Herald Office.
K. of LAND,
of heavy goods.
Alfred Fairfax
railway station.
Hotel, George-
TAL, to pass
Office.
BESSES, of all
interests and give
market-chambers,
Monday morn

WANTED, a BOY to learn Carpenter's trade: also, **BOYS.**—Respectable BOY wanted. Parry, Mackay. A

Apply E. W. Moom, 19, Macquarie-place.
 SE to LET. Brighton-terrace, Pleasant-view;
 verley; every con., fine ocean view. Apply Th. Frost.
 TEN'S HILL—2-roomed stone COTTAGE to
 T. Apply to N. Joubert, Figure, Lane Cove River.
 DALE PADDOCKS, Concord, to LET, near
 18s. Apply by letter.
 RPOOL-STREET, No 357, East.—Comfortable
 roomed HOUSE, with water laid on; rent, 14s per week.
 Patt, Rodd, and Paves.
 H—HOKU.—To LET, house on

[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET-Sample Room OFFICE
and well furnished. Replace in each room.
Manufacturers' rooms; reduced rates.
at our chambers here, 574, George-street,
Hobart, Tasmania.

ROSES, LAND, ESTATES,
PROPERTIES AND SOIL, Established 1864.
Rents Collected from city and suburbs.
Apartments Let, Furnished or unfurnished.
Attention paid to Letting and Farming.
KEMPALE & LITTLE, Sydney Road, Engle-
wood, Victoria. Entrance by Ringwood.

ROOMS TO LET-Either separate or together.
for commodious and comfortable use.
by the Black Diamond Steam Line. Apply on premises.
L. McLEAKES,
247, George-street.

WILLIAMS
JAMES
Glover,
Henry Road.

BARTY-I
Charles B.
LOCK-In
the shed.

Opposite Bridge—
CEES, CITY-CHAMBERS, PITT-STREET
 Showing the various SUITES of Offices to Let in
 CITY-CHAMBERS, 44, PITT-STREET, at
 on application at our temporary office, 11, FIVE
 BELL-STREET.

Opposite Bridge—
BATT, RODD, and FURNELL
TO LET, detached HOUSE
 Kitchen, washhouse, copper, bath-room,
 and city water, venetian blinds; only 200 yds
 from office, opposite the Theatre.

Opposite Bridge—
RODGERSON'S PROPERTY ESTATE
 KINGS CROSS, Railway Bridge, have LOTS
 of rooms, kitchen, washhouse, copper, &c.
 Half brick house, 100 yds from office.

Opposite Bridge—
PATERNOSTER
 Prefect and
 Room
EMPT—
 In John Rap
 and
FEWELL
 England.
 and
 the
 Twelfth,
WABY—
 Bachelors
WHITEL
 Whistley

rooms, kitchen, small garden, lire
rooms, bath, kitchen, bath, gas, veranda, lire
rooms, kitchen, veranda, lire
Shop and 4 rooms, fixtures and fittings, lire
and 5 rooms, Leichhardt, 174 ed
Shop and 3 Rooms, Petersham, 174 ed
and 4 Rooms, suit, half-dresser, 774 ed.

ERN.—TO LET, HOUSE, Chesham street, gas, water, tram. Apply Brandon Bros.

ERN.—TO LET, HOUSE, near
to L.E.I., in the byways, Oxford, Kin-
gston, 214 ed. Market street, 214 ed.

ERN.—TO LET, HOUSE, near
to L.E.I., Market street, 214 ed.

ERN.—TO LET, lately occupied by
Apply 224, Sussex street, near Market.

**ERN.—TO LET, Market street, between George and Van
streets. W. S. Galbraith, Kidman's**

TO L.A., in **HOUSE-ROCK**. Apply left, to
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Printed and published by JAMES FARRAR and Son,
at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Rouse
Streets, Sydney, on Monday, July 16, 1884.